

RUDNAI, Otto, dr.; ~~BARSY, Gyula, dr.~~

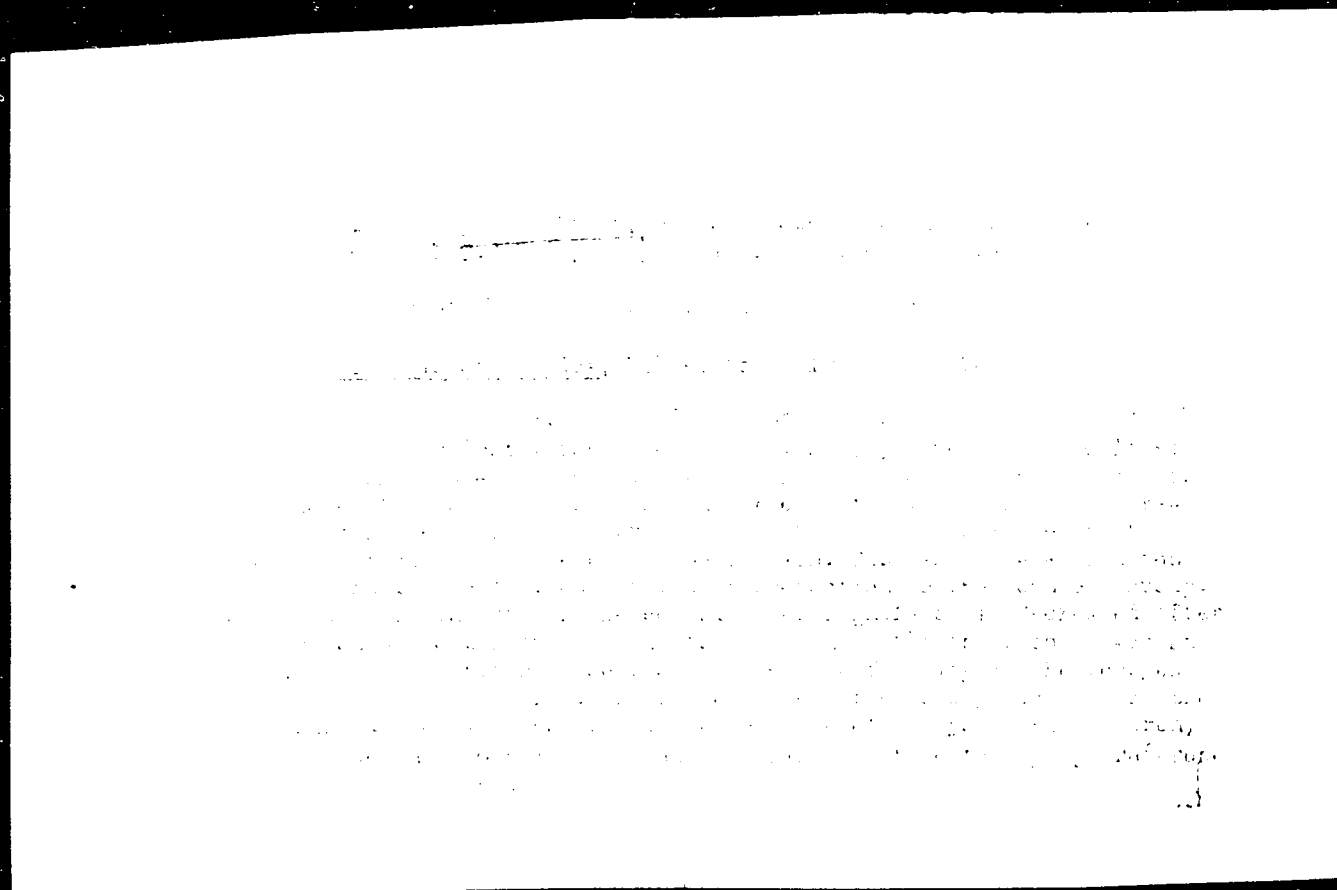
Results of the inoculation with Salk's vaccine on the picture of poliomyelitis in 1959. Nepegeszsegugy 41 no.12:353-357 D '60.

1. Kozlemenye az Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet (foigazgato: Bakes Tibor dr.) forvanyugyi es statisztikai osztalyarol.
(POLIOMYELITIS immunol)
(VACCINATION statist)

RUDNAI, O.; BARSY, G.

The results of Salk vaccination in Hungary as measured on the 1959 poliomyelitis epidemic. Acta microb. hung. 8 no.1:103-113 '61.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest.
(POLIOMYELITIS immunol.)



KUBINYI, Laszlo, dr.; RUDNAI, Otto, dr.; BARSY, Gyula, dr.

Epidemiological evaluation of anti-tetanus vaccination. Orv. hetil.
103 no.17:769-774 29 Ap '62.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet.

(TETANUS immunol) (VACCINATION statist)

SZTANKAY-GULYAS, M.; BARSY, G.

Routine methods for the determination of the value of contact insecticides.
J hyg. epidem. 6 no.3:322-327 '62.

1. Staatliches Hygiene-Institut, Budapest.
(INSECTICIDES)

KUBINYI, L.; RUDNAI, O.; BARSY, G.

An epidemiological analysis of tetanus vaccination in Hungary.
Acta microbiol. Hung. 9 no.2:133-143 '62.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest (Director: T. Bakacs).
(TETANUS) (VACCINATION)

SOLT, Katalin, dr.; BARSY, Gyula, dr. -

Recent results of the vaccination against whooping cough in Hungary.
Orv. hetil. 103 no.28:1313-1317 15 J1 '62.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet.
(VACCINATION in inf & child) (WHOOPING COUGH immunol)

SOLT, Katalin; BARSY, G.

Recent advances of whooping cough vaccination in Hungary. Acta microbiol.
acad. sci. hung. 9 no.3:227-236 '62.

1. State Institute of Hygiene (Director: T. Bakacs), Budapest.
(WHOOPING COUGH) (PERTUSSIS VACCINE)

TOTH, B.; GECZY, G.; LAKITS, G.; BARSY, G.

Characteristic feathering disorder observed in chickens fed with vitamin D₃ deficient diet. Acta veter Hung 14 no.1:57-62 '64.

1. Phylaxia State Serum Institute (Director: J. Molnar), Budapest, and State Institute of Hygiene (Director: T. Bakacs), Budapest.

UNCLASSIFIED

HYRAGTS, Georgios, HELLIS, Ivan, LACY, Gyula; National Institute of Public Health (director: BAKACZ, T.) (Országos Kórokozóbiológiai Intézet), Budapest.

"The Significance of Serological Tests in Evaluating the Success of Smallpox Revaccination."

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XIII, No 2, 1966, pages 97-117.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary modified] Adults vaccinated against smallpox in infancy who received a booster at 6-10 years of age were again revaccinated. Statistical analysis was carried out of possible correlations among the following 4 factors: 1) take, 2) age of subjects, 3) prevaccination hemagglutination inhibiting (HI) and neutralizing antibodies, 4) HI and neutralizing antibody responses. No correlation was found between 3) and 1). Only 2), reflecting the time that elapsed since the first revaccination, showed an appreciable correlation with 1). There was no correlation between HI and neutralizing antibody titers in the prevaccination serum samples of subjects with subsequent take, whereas a positive correlation was found in this respect in those who could not be revaccinated successfully. After successful revaccination (take) the neutralizing antibody titers increased significantly, irrespective of the prevaccination titer, and a well-defined positive correlation developed between HI and neutralizing antibodies.

2/

1/2

BARSZCZ, Daniela; TRAMER, Zofia; SHUGAR, D.

Bromination of thymine and photochemistry of 5-bromo-6-hydroxyhydrothymine analogues. Acta biochim. pol. 10 no.1:9 '63.

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa.

(NO SUBJECT HEADINGS)

BARSCZCZ, D.

Compounds of basic amino acids with glucose
Barucha, D., Barucha, S., Barucha, H., Gidzak, and J. Cuno
(1967) (Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR Div. Chem. Sci. 1967, 15, 243-245)
The authors established (by chromatography) that basic amino acids formed compounds with glucose in dil. aq. soln. with or without heating at pH 5.0-7.5. These compounds were unstable. F. J. Hendra

BARSZCZ, Daniela; SHUGAR, D.

Radiation chemistry of nucleic acids and their derivatives. I.
Some pyrimidines, dihydropyrimidines and hydrated pyrimidines.
Acta biochim. polon. 8 no.4:455-471 '61.

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of
Sciences, Warszawa.

(NUCLEIC ACIDS chem) (RADIATION EFFECTS)
(PYRIMIDINES chem)

BARSZCZ, Daniela; SHUGAR, D.

Influence of temperature on the stability of the acid and alkaline forms of polyribadenylic acid. Acta biochim. Pol. 11 no.4:481-496 '64.

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa.

MARCZYNSKA-ROBOWSKA, Maria; BARSZCZ, Tatiana

Is the past dietetic management and prolonged restriction of movements
advisable in infectious hepatitis in children? Pediat. pol. 37 no.9:
909-917 S '62.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Wieku Dzieciecego AM w Warszawie Kierownik:
prof. dr med. J. Bogdanowicz.

(HEPATITIS INFECTIOUS) (DIET THERAPY) (MOVEMENTS)

S/137/62/000/001/168/237
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Bojarski, Z., Ziolkowski, Z., Barszcz, E.

TITLE: A powder X-ray chamber for precision measurements of crystal lattice constants by the asymmetric method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 64, abstract 11453
("Prace Inst. hutn." 1961, v. 13, no. 2, 85-88, Polish; Russian and English summaries)

TEXT: The authors describe changes in the design of cylindrical powder chambers of 114.6 mm in diameter, developed and manufactured at the Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy. The new model of the chamber is intended not only for performing identification analyses but also for precision measurements of crystal lattice constants by the asymmetrical or reverse method. Dismountable thermostatic screens assure a stable controlled temperature of the specimen and the film. Measurements of the crystal lattice constants have shown that radio-graphs taken at stable temperature, yield mean arithmetic values of the lattice constants, which differ only by the sixth digit. Graduation of the chamber was made in the 13.2 - 50.2°C temperature range for the purpose of establishing

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A powder X-ray chamber ...

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A006/A101

the difference between the actual and the measured temperature of the specimen. In the chamber designed, the most favorable temperature range is from 15 to 25°C, where the temperature fluctuation is about 0.1°C. In this range the accuracy of the chamber is up to the fifth digit.

I. Nikitina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BARSZCZ, S.; BRZESKI, A.

Production of ball bearings. (Conclusion) p.376.

MECHANIK. (Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Mechanikow Polskich)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol.28, no.10, Oct. 1955.

Monthly list of East European Accession. (EEAI) LC, Vol.9, no.1, Jan.1960.

Uncl.

BARGENT, T. L.

Characterization of the polymerization of ethylene oxide
no. 100013-11/12/13

1. T. L. Bargent, "Characterization of the polymerization of ethylene oxide",
Journal of Polymer Science, Part A: Polymer Chemistry, Vol. 1, No. 1, (1963).

BARSZCZAK, Tadeusz

Deliberations on prospective fertilization plans. Postepy nauk roln
9 no.4:63-71 J1-Ag '62.

1. Zaklad Chemii Rolniczej, Szkola Glowna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego,
Warszawa. Kierownik Zakladu; prof. dr. J. Goralski.

BARSZCZAK, Tadeusz; FAFARA, F.

Influence of soaking seeds in borax solutions on their vigor,
germinating power, and boron content. Roczn. nauk roln. rosl. 87
no.2:409-415 '63.

BARSZCZAK, Tadeusz, STEC, F.

Influence of soaking seeds in manganese sulfite on their vigor, germinating power, and manganese content. Roczniki nauk rolniczych 87 no.2:417-421 '63.

1. Zaklad Chemii Rolniczej, Szkola Glowna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego, Warszawa.

BART, B.Ya.

Significance of determining the activity of glutamic oxalacetic transaminase, aldolase and C-reactive protein for the differentiation of macro- and microfocal myocardial infarct and stenocardia. Terap. arkh. 35 no.5:28-34 My'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry gosptal'noy terapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. P.Ye. Lukomskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo imeni N.I.Pirogova.

Bart, F. F.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Book review

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 23/28

Authors : Ignat'ev, A. K., Eng.; Bart, F. F., Cand. of Mech. Sc.; Ganshtak, V. I.,
Cand. of Econ. Sc.; and Zvorono, B. P., Cand. of Mech. Sc.

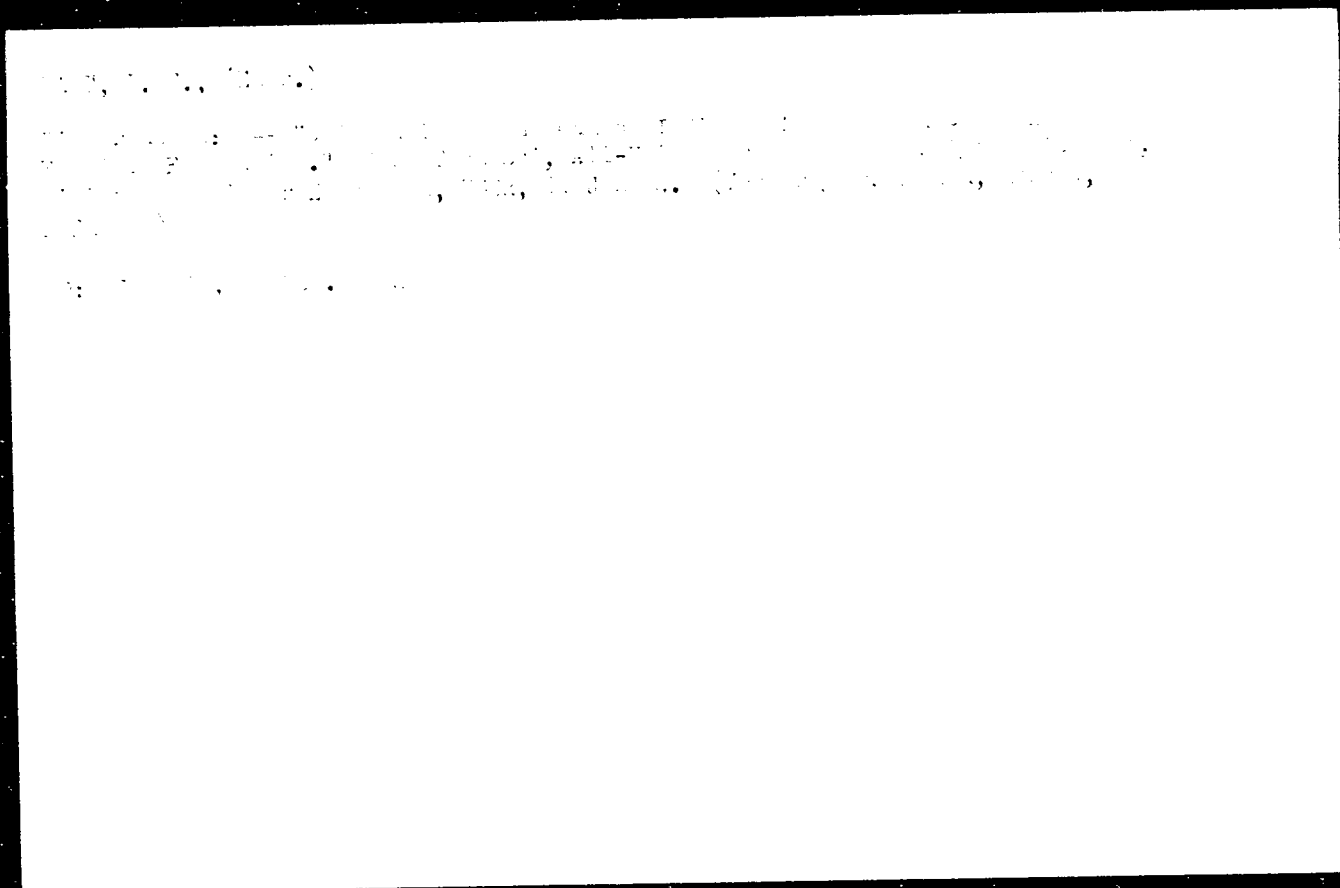
Title : Review of books

Periodical : Vest. mash. 35/6, 86 - 90, Jun 1955

Abstract : An extensive review is given of Ya. M. Pavlov's book, "Machine Components,"
published by "Mashgiz" 1954; a book, "Planning of Subsidiary Shops for a
Machine Construction Plant," published by "Mashgiz" 1954; and V. P. Romanov-
skiy's book, "Textbook on Cold Stamping," published by "Mashgiz" 1954.

Institution :

Submitted :



BART, I. F., Engineer

"The Calculation of an Infinitely Long Beam on a Complex Elastic Foundation."
Cand Tech Sci, All-Union Correspondence Polytechnic Inst, Min Higher Education
USSR, 7 Feb 55. (VM, 27 Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

LONGHIN, S., prof.; TEODOSIU, Tr.; BIBESCU, Ion; BART, J.

Therapeutic value of chlorofungin (8-oxyquinoline hydrochlorate).
Rumanian M. Rev. 3 no. 4:44-46 O-D '59.

1. Clinic of Dermatovenereology, Berceni.
 (MYCOSES, therapy)
 (QUINOLINES, therapy)
 (FUNGICIDES, therapy)

BART, V.I., inzh.

Use of aluminum in communication lines. Avtom., telemek. i svyaz' 4
no.3:16-17 Nr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Electric lines)

(Aluminum)

BARTA, A.

"Experiences With Fixing of Collective Output Contracts in the Fuel Industry."

SO: Podnikova Organizace, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 3, No. 1, Jan. 1954 (Air, AA, London, IR-762-54, 12 April 1954, Unclassified, ~~REDACTED~~ # D-15583.)

BARTA, Alfred

Better use of the information brought from trips abroad.
Stroj vyr 13 no.4:304 Ap '65.

1. Ministry of Mechanical Engineering Industry, Prague.

BARTA, B.

Relations of pediatrics and psychology as a result of regular development. Cesk. pediat. 17 no.12:1115-1119 D '62.

1. Katedra psychologie, Brno, vedouci prof. dr. V. Chmelař.
(PEDIATRICS) (CHILD PSYCHOLOGY)

BARTA, Barnabas

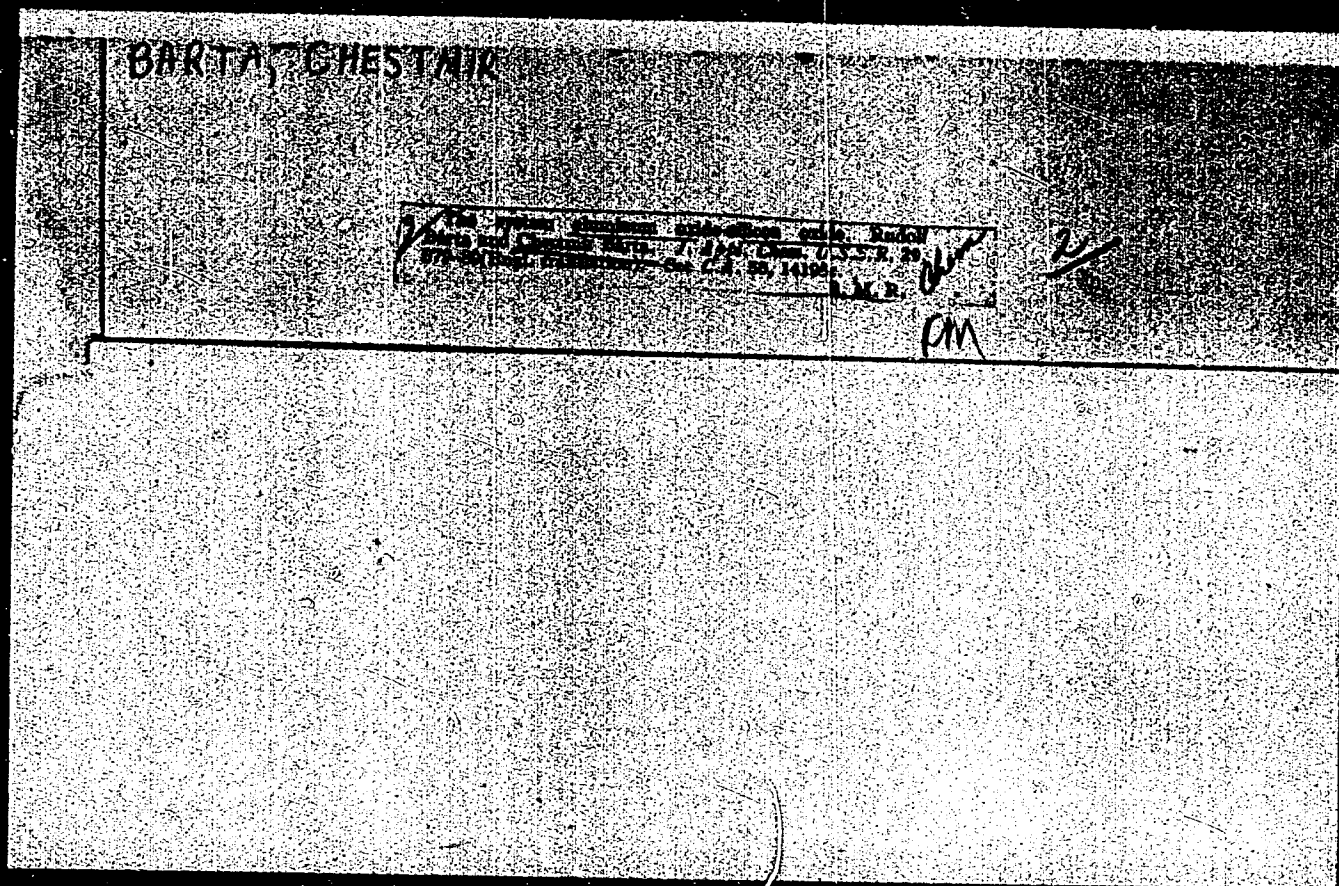
Census of dwelling built in 1960 and 1961. Stat szemle 41
no.6:594-609 Je '63.

1. Kozponti Statisztikai Hivatal osztalyvezetoje.

Production of synthetic corundum and its characteristics.
Čestmír Bara (Chem. Fac., Prague). Pokroky průzkum
met., Sborník, Brno 1953, 811-30 (Pub. 1954).—A review
with 60 references. Werner Jacobson

Резюме 06

Информация о деятельности
минералогического института
минералогического института
Российского политехнического
института.



COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

b-5

ABST. JOUR. : AZKhim., No. 1979, No. 5128

AUTHOR : Lanta, C.
INST. : Higher School of Chemical Engineering, Prague
TITLE : Artificial Monocrystals of Scheelite

ORIG. PU. : 1. Vysoké školy chem.-technol. Praxe. Chem. 1979, No. 5, 128. 2. Vysoké školy chem.-technol. 1979, No. 5, 128.

ABSTRACT : Monocrystals of CaWO_4 were obtained by the reaction of CaCl_2 with pure H_2WO_4 with intermediate stages consisting in the formation of $(\text{CaH}_2\text{WO}_4)_2$ and H_2CaWO_4 as the principal intermediate compounds. It is shown that in order to grow crystals it is necessary to have an excess of Ca^{2+} (1-3%). The monocrystals obtained attained the following extreme dimensions: diameter 15 mm, length 10 mm, or final dimensions: diameter 5-10 mm, length 5-10 mm. It is found that optimal rate of growth is 1 mm/year at the beginning of the process, and 5 mm/year at the end. From author's summary.

1979:

* Praha, Stani. pod. nakl., 1979, 133-140

S/081/62/000/004/001/087
B149/B101

AUTHOR: Barta, Čestmír

TITLE: The synthesis of cadmium tungstate monocrystals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 34, abstract
43210 (Sb. Vysoké školy chem.-technol. Tráve Čid. Fak.
anorgan. a organ. technol., v. 2, 1958, 217-221)

TEXT: CdWO_4 crystals were prepared by the Vernail and Kiropulos methods. CdWO_4 , prepared by the Kiropulos method had a higher luminescence efficiency than that of CaWO_4 . The CaWO_4 and CdWO_4 luminescence maxima differed only in intensity and not in position. The data obtained confirm the assumption that the WO_4^{2-} radical exerts a fundamental effect on the luminescence and the autoactivation of tungstates. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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BARTA, C.

C. Barta, F. Petru and B. Hajek, "Ueber die Darstellung des Einkristalls von Scandiumoxyd," Die Naturwissenschaften (Berlin), 45/2, January 1958, p. 36.

Received on 4 December 1957.

Institute for Inorganic Chemistry of the Advanced School of Chemical-Technology, Prague, and Research Institute for Minerals, Turnov.

BARTA, Cestmir

Properties of corundum crystals and their influencing. Sbor chem
tech no.3, part 2:211-216 '59.

1. Katedra mineralogie, Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Praha
a Spolek pro chemickou a hutni vyrobu, n.p., Usti nad Labem.

S/564/61/003/000/020/029
D207/D304

AUTHORS: Barta, Ch., and Nigrinova, Ya. (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic)

TITLE: Synthesis of alkaline-earth metatitanate monocrystals by the Verneuil method

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut kristallografii. Rost kristallov, v. 3, 1961, 428-433

TEXT: The authors describe methods of preparing pure initial materials and producing from them BaTiO_3 , SrTiO_3 and CaTiO_3 monocrystals by the Verneuil method. These monocrystals, especially BaTiO_3 , have interesting and important dielectric, piezoelectric and other properties. A brief review of published Soviet and Western work is given. It is followed by a description of techniques for preparing monocrystals. The authors were not successful in using the Verneuil method to prepare CaTiO_3 monocrystals. There are 5 figures and 11 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc.

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Synthesis of...

S/564/61/003/000/020/029
D207/D304

The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: L. Merker, Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Met. Engrs. Tech. Pub., 202, 4046H (Mining Engng., 7, no. 7, 645-8, 1955); Langtry, E. Lynd, L. Merker, US Pat. 2758911, 1956; W. S. Clabaugh, E. M. Swiggard, R. Gilschrift, J. Res. Nat. Bur. Standards, 56, 289-91, 1956; Cl. Kagan, US Pat. 2803519, 1957.

Card 2/2

MITRACHE, Veselina, studenta (Bucuresti); BARTA, Catalina, studenta (Bucuresti)

"Ethnography of continents." Vol. 1 and 2. Reviewed by Veselina
Mitrache and Catalina Barta. Natura Geografie 14, no.4:63-65 J1-Ag
'62.

Z/508/60/000/000/001/018
E073/E320

AUTHORS: Barta, Ľestmir and Kuhn, A.

TITLE: Influence of temperature on the luminescence efficiency of CaWO_4

SOURCE: III. Konference o monokrystalech. Prague, Výzkumný ústav pro minerály, 1960. 5 - 7

TEXT: Using the same method as Botden and Philips (Research Reports, 6, 425-473, 1951) the total emission on γ -irradiation (using a 7 mc Co_{60} source placed at 60 mm from the center of the specimen) was measured in the temperature range 20 - 300 °C on single crystals of 5 mm diameter and 1 mm height. The output was fed to a photomultiplier with a sensitivity of 100 A/1 m. The temperature-dependence of the relative luminescence efficiency was measured for pure CaWO_4 as well as for CaWO_4 doped with Zr^{4+} , U^{4+} , Sc^{3+} , La^{3+} , Ga^{3+} , Ni^{2+} and Cd^{2+} . As an example, the results are plotted (I_{rel} versus temperature) for $\text{CaWO}_4 + 1\% \text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$. For this material a thermal hysteresis effect was observed. As comparison criteria, the following three values were taken: temperature at which the luminescence efficiency starts to

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Influence of

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decrease; temperature at which the luminescence efficiency drops by 50% of the initial 20 °C value; the relative luminescence efficiency at 300 °C (100% at 20 °C). For $\text{CaWO}_4 + 1\% \text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$, these values are 30 °C, 152 °C and 20%, respectively. Of interest also was the behaviour of lead-containing specimens; the specimen was slightly yellow immediately after manufacture but after a few hours (under the influence of daylight and particularly under the influence of ultraviolet and X-rays) it changed to violet, indicating the formation of color centers. At 243 °C these centers emitted radiation and a current peak was produced corresponding to about 700% of the current of the other specimens under the same conditions. From then onwards, the current dropped rapidly but the drop in luminescence efficiency was only slight. After cooling, the color again became yellowish and 48 hours in darkness did not produce any change or any formation of color centers. Work is continuing. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION:

Výzkumný ústav pro minerály, Turnov (Minerals
Research Institute, Turnov); Energetický ústav
Praha (Power Engineering Institute, Prague)

Card 2/2

Z/508/66/000/000/002/018
E112/E120

AUTHOR: Barta, Čestmír

TITLE: Investigation of the growth of calcium tungstate crystals (Scheelite)

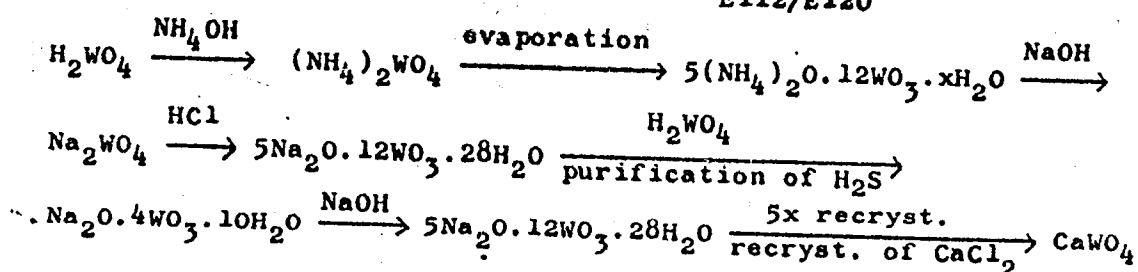
SOURCE: III. Konference o monokrystalech. Prague, Výzkumny .
ustav pro mineraly, 1960. 8-17.

TEXT: Luminescent single crystals of CaWO_4 for scintillation counters were prepared by Verneuil's flame fusion method. Although large CaWO_4 single crystals are usually grown from the melt by the crucible method, a study of the older Verneuil technique was undertaken for reasons of economics and simplicity of apparatus. The raw material was high-purity CaWO_4 , the preparation of which was described by the author in a previous paper. An additional purification stage is now introduced, consisting of precipitating and removing impurities from the intermediate sodium metatungstate solution by means of H_2S . The modified reaction flowsheet is as follows:

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Investigation of the growth of ...

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The method ensures a complete elimination of the most intractable contaminants, such as molybdenum and the tungstates of iron and manganese. Improved results are obtained if the purified CaWO_4 contains an addition of unconverted sodium paratungstate or lanthanum oxide. Both compounds act as mineralizers and increase the rate of optimum crystal growth by about 20%. Single crystals of CaWO_4 cannot be grown in a reducing atmosphere. In contrast to the growth of synthetic corundum and spinel, oxidizing conditions have to be maintained, with an optimum ratio of $10_2 : 2.1 \text{ H}_2$. Coal gas should be freed of H_2S and mercaptans, as they could give rise to CaSO_4 and defective crystals. An abnormal excess of

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Investigation of the growth of ... Z/508/60/000/000/002/018
E112/E120

oxygen in the flame of the Verneuil burner, on the other hand, causes losses of original tungstate by sublimation, while too small an excess causes losses, by evaporation, of WO_3 , particularly in the reducing cone of the flame. A selective evaporation of WO_3 , leaving Ca behind could adversely affect the transparency of the crystals. Maintenance of exact experimental conditions, temperature gradients and composition of fuel gases is of the greatest importance. Verneuil's furnace and burner were modified to meet the above conditions. So far, conical single crystals of maximum diameter 18 mm were produced. Results were reproducible. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav pro minerály, Turnov
(Research Institute for Minerals, Turnov)

Card 3/3

Z/508/60/000/000/003/018
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Barta, Čestmir, Petru, František and Hájek, Bohumil
TITLE: Synthesis of scandium-oxide single crystals
SOURCE: III. Konference o monokrystalech. Prague, Výzkumný
ústav pro minerály, 1960. 17 - 19

TEXT: The authors succeeded in synthesizing scandium oxide by a hitherto unpublished method from spectroscopically pure Sc_2O_3 of an open structure. The synthesis was carried out on the Verneuil principle of crystallizing from the melt with equipment used for the commercial manufacture of corundum single crystals. To produce single crystals a reducing (hydrogen) atmosphere was needed. The linear rate of growth is of the order of 8 mm/h. The melting point is estimated at 2300 °C. The largest single crystal produced so far is 45 mm long and 4 mm wide. The product obtained was clear and dense, of 3.91 g/cm³ density and with a hardness of 6.5 according to Mohs scale, refractive index 1.91. X-ray and γ-ray radiation produce a sufficiently strong luminescence which still persists at a temperature of about 100 °C; the emitted light is white with a pinkish hue. Further work is being continued.

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Synthesis of

Z/508/60/000/000/003/018
E073/E335

ASSOCIATIONS: Výzkumný ústav pro minerály v Turnově
(Minerals Research Institute, Turnov)
Katedra anorganické chemie na Vysoké škole
chemickotechnologické, Praha
(Chair of Inorganic Chemistry of the University
for Chemical Technology, Prague)

Card 2/2

Z/508/60/000/000/013/018
E073/E120

AUTHORS: Kuhn A., and Barta Čestmír

TITLE: Influence of impurities on the decay of luminescence in CaWO_4 single crystals

SOURCE: III. Konference o monokrystalech. Prague, Výzkumný ústav pro minerály, 1960. 177-180

TEXT: The authors investigated the influence of Ga^{3+} , Sc^{3+} , La^{3+} , Zr^{4+} , Ni^{2+} , Cd^{2+} , NO_2 , on the decay of CaWO_4 single crystals placed directly onto the front window of a photomultiplier. The luminescence was excited by a Co^{60} source with an activity of 7 mc, placed at distances of 5 cm to 1 m so that the frequency of the pulses permitted visual investigation of their shape. The pulses were observed by means of a synchroscope, described elsewhere. The rise time of the pulse was shortest for crystals activated with 1% gallium oxide. In pure CaWO_3 and in single crystals with an excess of WO_3 the duration of the rise time was about equal. The rise time was twice as long in specimens containing 0.64% thorium oxide, 1% scandium oxide, 0.04 and 0.4% nickel oxide, 5.4% cadmium oxide, 1% lanthanum oxide, 1% uranium oxide and 10% cadmium

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Influence of impurities on the ...

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tungstate. The shortest peak duration and decay time was observed for specimens with 1% Ca_2O_3 ; the longest was observed for crystals with 1% UO_2 . Here, the concentration of the activator is referred to the composition of the initial raw material for the synthesis of the single crystals by the Verneuil method. The authors also compared the shape of the pulses of NaI:Tl and CaWO_4 . Thallium-activated sodium has a pulse rise time of $0.5 \mu\text{s}$ and decay time of $2.5 \mu\text{s}$; the pulses for CaWO_4 were considerably shorter, i.e. a rise time of $0.2 \mu\text{s}$. It follows clearly from the shape of the decay curve that there are two types of luminescence: one with a very short decay time, below $0.3 \mu\text{s}$, and one with a decay time of about $1 \mu\text{s}$. In specimens with additions of 5% UO_2 in the initial charge, an increase in the long-duration component of the decay time to $1.5 \mu\text{s}$ was observed. On the other hand, cadmium oxide and an excess of WO_3 had no appreciable influence on the time characteristics or on the shape of the pulse. The work will be continued with larger single crystals. There are 4 figures.

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Influence of impurities on the ...

Z/508/60/000/000/013/018
E073/E120

ASSOCIATION: Energetický ústav
(Power-engineering Institute) (A. Kuhn);
Výzkumný ústav pro minerály, Turnov
(Research Institute for Minerals, Turnov)
(Č. Bárta)

Card 3/3

L 36621-66 EPT(1)/T/ST(e) LT(e) MH

ACC NR: AT6020040

(A) SOURCE CODE: UR/2564/65/005/000/0368/0372

AUTHOR: Kvapil, I. (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic); Kment, V. (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic); Barta, Ch. (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic)

ORG: none

TITLE: The application of acoustical thermal analysis to monocrystals of corundum

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut kristallografi. Rost kristallov, v. 5, 1965, 363-372

TOPIC TAGS: thermal acoustic effect, corundum, single crystal

ABSTRACT: The theory of thermal capacity of solids indicates that there exists a close correspondence between acoustic and thermal oscillation of the crystalline lattice. However, sound accompanying the thermal changes in crystalline lattices is quite weak and the introduction of amplification devices leads to a simultaneous enhancement of various background noises. To avoid this shortcoming, the authors decided to transmit signals at a high-frequency band much higher than the frequency of noises from the surrounding medium. Since this so-called acoustical thermal analysis produced interesting results in soft crystalline materials the authors decided to test monocrystals of corundum with varying chromium content. The sensor contained a quartz plate with a resonant frequency of 100 kc, the temperature gradient could be raised up to 100C/min during heating by Pt-Rh electric oven up to 1600C. Results show that during fast temperature changes in

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L 36824-66

ACC NR: AT6020040

Large corundum crystals there appear pulsed sound waves at predominantly high frequencies (see Fig. 1).

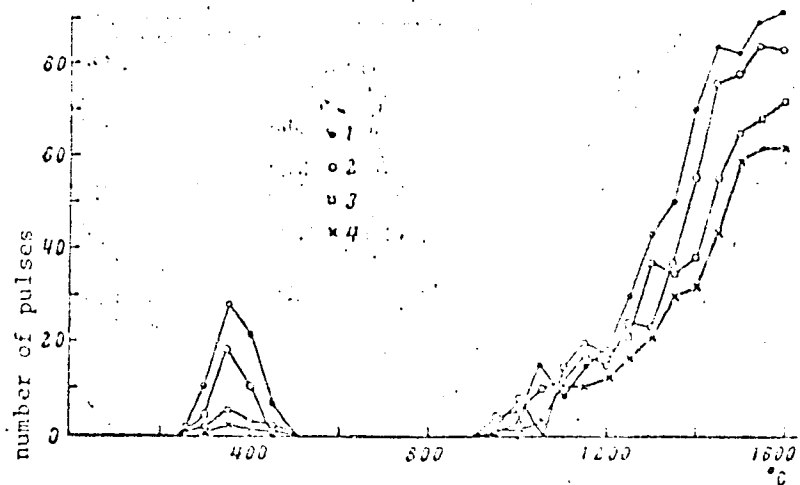


Fig. 1 Frequency of sound pulses during the heating of corundum mono crystals with varying chromium content. 1 - 0.75; 2 - 0.37; 3 - 0.016% of chromium; 4 - monocrystal of technical white sapphire with traces of Cr.

Card 2/3

L 36824-66

ACC NR: AT6020040

The sound pulse production in the high temperature region is connected with the simultaneous action of tensions and of the temperature drop. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 008

cord
Cord 3/3

A L 11871-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(e)/T/EWP(b) IJP(e) GG/WH
ACC NR: AT6002248 SOURCE CODE: UR/2564/65/006/000/0181/0184

AUTHOR: Barta, Ch.

ORG: none

TITLE: Corundum single crystals with a large area

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut kristallografi. Roat kristallov. v. 6, 1965, 181-184
44.55

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal growing, corundum

ABSTRACT: A Czech method of growing corundum single crystals with a large area is described and compared with Swiss and Soviet methods. It consists in obtaining a single crystal of lamellar form in the flame of a special slit burner on a crystal seed placed on the plane of the flame parallel to the direction in which the initial Al_2O_3 powder is supplied (see Fig. 1). During the growth, the crystal is gradually moved away from the flame. One of the prerequisites for obtaining good results is a uniform supply of the Al_2O_3 powder, and the process by which this is achieved is described. In this manner, single crystals with an area of 240 cm^2 weighing up to 500 g have been prepared. 21, 44, 55

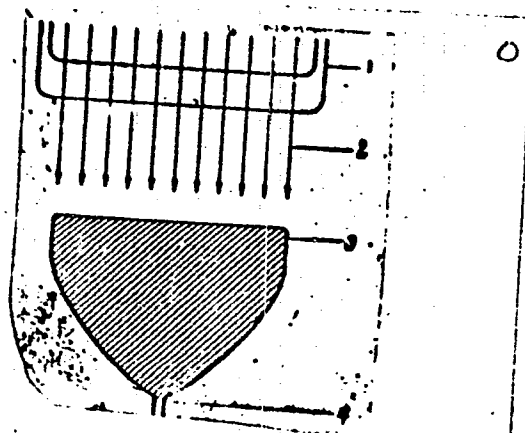
Card 1/2

L 11871-66

ACC NR: AT6002248

Fig. 1, Diagram of the Czech method of preparing corundum crystals with a large area.

1 - flame; 2 - direction of supply of initial powder over entire line of flame; 3 - growing single crystal; 4 - crystal seed.



Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20// SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002 /
SOV REF: 001

jw
Card 2/2

BARTA, Erno

Some problems relating to the manufacture of bottles from green glasses and the composition of glasses. Epitoanyag 14 no.10:383-386 0 '62.

BARTA, Erno

Control of the composition of the glass industry raw material mixtures and investigating their homogeneity by the mathematical-statistical methods. Epitoanyag 15 no.2/3:67-69 F-Mr '63.

BARTA, Erno

Reduction of weight of bottles manufactured by automatic devices.
Epitoanyag 15 no.9:357-361 S '63.

BARTA, E.

BARDOS, G.; BARTA, E.; KREZE, A.

Contribution to the morphology of T wave. Bratisl. lek. listy 35
no.3:129-137 15 Feb 55.

1. Z ustavu pro vseobecnu a eksperimentalnu potologiu LFUK v
Bratislave; predn. prof. dr. G. Bardos.
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY
T wave morphol.)

1371711

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.13 Vol.1/3 Cardiovascular Mar 57

867. BARTA E. and KUBIS J. Kat. Exp. Patol. LFUK. Bratislava. Poruchy srdcového rytmu v akútnom štádiu experimentálneho infarktu myokardu *Disturbances of the cardiac rhythm in the acute stage of experimental infarction of the myocardium* Bratislavské lekár. Listy 1956, 36(II) 7 (396—404) Graphs 9 Illus. 1

The authors studied the disorders of the cardiac rhythm in the acute stage of experimental myocardial infarction in 5 dogs. In all animals followed up they observed different kinds of arrhythmias. Ventricular extrasystoles prevailed which occurred first singly then in volleys until they completely replaced the sinus rhythm. In 2 cases extrasystole changed into paroxysmal tachycardia, in one case into ventricular flutter. Atrial and nodal extrasystoles were only rare. Allorhythmia was observed in 4 cases only, and had only a transient character. The maximum ectopic activity was 8—12 hr. following ligature of the coronary vessel. In the period immediately after ligature they did not observe active heterotopy which they explain by the procaine anaesthesia of the periarterial nervous plexus.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/7 Physiology July 59

2823. EFFECT OF A SINGLE PERIOD OF EFFORT ON MYOCARDIAL CHOLIN-
ESTERASE ACTIVITY - Vplyv jednorazového pracovného zataženia organiz-
mu na aktivitu cholinesteráz v myokarde - Barta E. and Fízel A.
Kat. Exp. Patol. a Farmakol. Lek. Fak. Univ. Komenského, Bratislava -
BRATISL. LEK. LISTY 1958, 38(II)/1 (12-17) Graphs 1 Tables 1 Illus. 1
Measurements of ChE activity in the myocardium following a single period of
effort in the form of swimming in rats showed a different course of changes of
activity in the left and right ventricle. The activity in the left ventricle immedi-
ately after termination of swimming was somewhat higher than in controls, and
increased slightly until the 120th min. after termination of the swimming. In the
right ventricle the ChE activity, which was higher in controls, decreased by 24.8%
after effort and at 30 min. after termination of effort load it was even 35.6% lower
than in controls. This course of changes excludes to a significant degree a directly
or indirectly proportional relation between vagotony and ChE activity. (II, 18)

BARTA, E.: FIZEL, A.

"Effect of the work load on the cholinesterase activity in myocardium"

Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EFAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 59

BARTA, Z.

Regulation of median blood flow through the coronary bed. I. Physical factors in the regulation of coronary flow. Cesk. fysiол. 8 no.4: 300-306 July 59.

1. Ustav vseobecnej a experimentalnej patologic Lekarskej fakulty UK, Bratislava.
(CORONARY VESSELS, physiол.)

BARTA, E.

Regulation of the central blood flow through the coronary bed.
II. Chemical and neural regulation of the central coronary flow.
Cesk. fysiол. 8 no.5:375-381 S '59.
(CORONARY VESSELS, physiол.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 18 Vol 4/3 Cardiol. Dis. Mar 60

745. A pharmacological cross assay to demonstrate the trophic influence of the vagus in physiological hypertrophy Farmakologichy knize vy pokus na dolnaz troficko vplyvu n. vagus v procese fyziologickeho zväčšovania srdca, Bagly E. and Fizer A. Kat. Exp. Patol. a Farmakol., Lek. Fak., Univ. Komenského Bratislava Bratislava, Zist. 1959, 39(1) 11 (657-671) Graphs 5 Tables 8 Illus. 5

Atropine has an inhibiting effect on physiological cardiac hypertrophy. This effect is ascribed to the trophic influence of the vagus on the heart. In order to exclude a possible specific toxic action of atropine upon the heart, a pharmacological cross assay has been made in which methantheline was used as anticholinergic and neostigmine as cholinergic agent. The effect of prolonged administration of these drugs to rats has been investigated at rest and during effort. Results of anatomical, histological and biochemical investigations have again confirmed the presumption of the trophic influence of the vagus on the myocardium. (11, 18)

CERNY, J.; PAYER, J.; BARTA, E.

On the problem of prevention of ventricular fibrillation. Rozhl.
chir. 39 no.3:185-191 Mr '60

1. Laboratorium pre vyskum chirurgickej patofysiologie LFUK v
Bratislave, riaditel doc. dr. M. Kratochvil Ustav experimentalnej
patologie LFUK v Bratislave, prednosta prof. dr. G. Bardos.
(VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION, exper.)

BARTA, E.

- (3)
- Initiative, Pravoslavna Lekarska Listy, Vol. 1, No 10, 1962 (cont'd)
8. "From the Activities of the J. E. PROCHNE Czechoslovak Medical Society" - The Fifth Regular Session of the Slovak Medical Society, by Docent Dr. E. BARTO, science (cont'd); pp 631-635.
 9. "Jindřich AFRAL, Doctor of Sciences and Corresponding Member of the SAV, Marks His Fifteenth Birthday," undipol; pp 644-645.
 10. "Professor J. KANUS, MD, Is Sixty," by J. AFRAL, corresponding member of the SAV; pp 645-646.
 11. "To the Memory of Professor Stanek KETTER," by Frca. CERNANOVSKA; pp 647-648.
- 1048
CSO: 2000-8

— 2/2 —

HEART A

1. "Development of espionage in America is a long process. It is the result of the cumulative effect of many factors, including the presence of a large number of foreign-born Americans, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been educated in foreign countries, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries, and the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries." (Continued)
2. "The presence of a large number of foreign-born Americans, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been educated in foreign countries, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries, and the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries." (Continued)
3. "The presence of a large number of foreign-born Americans, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been educated in foreign countries, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries, and the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries." (Continued)
4. "The presence of a large number of foreign-born Americans, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been educated in foreign countries, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries, and the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries." (Continued)
5. "The presence of a large number of foreign-born Americans, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been educated in foreign countries, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries, and the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries." (Continued)
6. "The presence of a large number of foreign-born Americans, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been educated in foreign countries, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries, and the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries." (Continued)
7. "The presence of a large number of foreign-born Americans, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been educated in foreign countries, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries, and the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries." (Continued)
8. "The presence of a large number of foreign-born Americans, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been educated in foreign countries, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries, and the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries." (Continued)
9. "The presence of a large number of foreign-born Americans, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been educated in foreign countries, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries, and the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries." (Continued)
10. "The presence of a large number of foreign-born Americans, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been educated in foreign countries, the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries, and the presence of a large number of Americans who have been employed in foreign countries." (Continued)

- [illegible]

BARTA, E. (DR)

8. Meeting of the General Section (Theoretical Section) of the Society of Soviet Physicists (Soviet Academician) in Leningrad, 29 May 1951, (Report by E. Merzbacher, pp. 14-15).
9. Report on a Scientific Meeting of the General Section (Theoretical Section) of the Soc. Physicists (Soviet Academician) in Leningrad, 29 May 1951, (Report by E. Merzbacher, pp. 14-15).
10. Meeting of the Society of Soviet Physicists (Soviet Academician) in Leningrad, 29 May 1951, (Report by E. Merzbacher, pp. 14-15).
11. Meeting of the Section of the Physically-Trained Doctors (Specialists) of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Leningrad, 29 May 1951, (Report by E. Merzbacher, pp. 14-15).
12. Fourth International Biological Congress in Moscow, 1951, (to be continued), pp. 15-16.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BARTA, E.; Department of Experimental Pathology of Medical Faculty of Comenius University (Ustav experimentalnej patologic Lekarskej fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho,) Bratislava.

"A Simple Method of Developing a Model of Cardiac Congestion Due to Increased Arterial REsistance Work of the Heart."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 12, No 4, July 1963; p 283.

Abstract: Method consists of suturing inflatable tube compressing aorta onto the latter vessel, as in rabbit. Heart gradually dilates, permitting slow compensatory mechanisms to operate and without uremia since there is no excess arterial pressure at the level of the renal vessels. Diagrams, 3 roentgenograms; 1 US and 2 Soviet references.

1/1

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BARTA, R.; LAVINOVIC, R.

The role of the adrenals in maintaining the level of the plasma
cortisol in the falling part. (see also 7-1986, 1987, 1988)

1. Institute of Experimental Pathology, Medical Faculty of J. J. Masaryk
University, Brno, Czechoslovakia.

BARTA G.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.5 Vol.10/3 Gen.Pathology Mar 57
644. BARTA G. and VEKERDI L. Inst. für Garungsforsch. und Onkol. Inst., Buda-

644

CONT.

pest. *Über den Phosphatgehalt von floriden und nekrotischen Anteilen der Guérin-Rattencarcinome. The phosphorus content of flourishing and necrotic parts of the Guérin-carcinoma of the rat NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN 1956, 43/12 (282) Tables 1

The rats were sacrificed 15 days after the implantation. In vessels that were cooled by ice, the necrotic and the 'healthy' parts of the tumours were separated. After homogenization in 14% trichloroacetic acid the phosphate content was determined. There was a significant difference of the P-concentration between both tissue components, the necrotic parts containing nearly twice as much as the non-necrotic parts. In the same tumour the P-concentration of the necrotic parts was always higher than that in the 'healthy' parts.

Olbert - Düsseldorf (V. 16)

~~SECRET~~ ~~TOP SECRET~~

Experiences with fibrinogen B reaction. Orv. Hetil., 98 no.33:904-906
18 Apr 57.

L. A. János Tamara Korbácz, Sarvar, (igazgató főorvos: Horvath Boldizsár
dr.) Belgyógyászati Osztálynak (főorvos: Marton Lajos dr.) közleménye.
(THROMBOSIS, diag.

fibrinogen B reaction (Hun))
(FIBRINOGEN

B reaction in diag. of thrombosis (Hun))

BARTA, Gabor, dr.

Preparing the standardization of the Hungarian keyboard for
typewriters. Szabvany kozl 14 no.6:130-132 Je '62.

BANTA, Gabar, dr.

Soviet-Hungarian relationships in the field of standardization
between the two World Wars. Szabvany kozl 14 no.3:56-58 Mr '62.

BARTA, Gabor

HUNGARY

GOSKIEWICZ, Maria, M.D., SZELL, Endre, M.D., KIRCHGOTT, Marton, M.D., and BARTA, Gabor, M.D., of the Tuberculosis Institution, Megye Borsod (Borsod Megyei Tbc. Gyógyintézet) and the Municipal Hospital (Városi Kórház) in Ozd.

"Four Cases of Kartagener's Syndrome"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 7, 17 Feb 1963, pp. 312-314.

Abstract: The four cases, described in detail, indicate that the most serious symptom in Kartagener's syndrome is the development of bronchiectasis because this factor will determine the future fate of the patient. It is essential to ferret out all cases and commence treatment as early as possible since there are treatments which promise relief even in relatively serious cases. Seven references, including 1 Hungarian, 2 German, and 4 Western.

1/1

BARTA, Gabor, dr., okleveles kozgazdasz

Documentation work of the Technical Committee 46 of the International Organization for Standardization and its plenary session in Budapest. Szabvany kozl 17 no.1:1-6 Ja '65.

1. Hungarian Bureau of Standards, Budapest.

BARTA, Gabor, dr., okleveles k zgazdasz

"Standardization in Documentation"; an exhibition in the National
Technical Library and Documentation Center. Szabvany kozl 17 no.2:
85-86 F '65.

1. Hungarian Bureau of Standards, Budapest.

BORSANYI, Gabor, dr.; BARTA, Gabor, dr.

Treatment of patients in a dispensary. Orv. hetil. 105
no.47:2239-2241 22 N '64.

1. Ozdi Varosi Korhas, Rendelointezet.

Left, Gabor, sr., 1935-1941, Gabor, dr.

Surv. for married patients. Crv. betil. 105 no. 21,274-2,275
27 p. 1966.

1. 1991. Évesi Kötet, Rendeljeztet.

BARTA, G

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic
Substances

G-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4861

Author : Barta Gyorgy

Title : Experiments on Titrimetric Determination of Alpha- and
Beta- Acids of Hop on Their Conjoint Presence

Orig Pub : Elelm. ipar, 1955, 9. No 2, 52-56

Abstract : It was confirmed that alpha- and beta- acid of hop
cannot be titrated separately. An attempt to determine
the acids of hop by titration in a two-phase system of
immiscible solvents (petroleum ether - water, and benzene -
water systems) was unsuccessful. The method of
titration with a delayed endpoint was utilized, for the
titration of alpha- and beta- acids, in the following
media: water - acetone - methyl alcohol, water - acetone,
acetone - methyl alcohol, but it was possible to determine
by titration only the sum of both acids.

Card 1/1

- 61 -

BAR A. G.

Spectrophotometric evaluation of a hop-saving process. p. 317. Vol 2, no. 10,
Oct, 1955. KISZEMBI IPAK. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

BARTA, Gyorgy

Will we begin manufacturing absorptive heating installations? Musz
elet 15 no.22:5 0 '60. (EEAI 10:3)
(Hungary--Heating)

BARTA, Gyorgy

Recent results in the development of refrigerating engineering.
Ipari energia 2 no.8/9:210-212 Ag-S '61.

1. VEGYTERV.

BARTA, György

Can absorption refrigeration be competitive with compression one?
Ipari energia 2 no.12:284-285 D '61.

1. VEGYTERV.

BARTA, Gyorgy, okl.gepeszmernok.

Heat supply for the large-sized plants of our chemical industry. Ipari energia 2 no.5:117-119 My '61.

1. Vegyimuveket Tervezo Vallalat.

BARTA, Gyorgy, okl. gépészmernök

Possibilities of heat energy economy in our chemical industry.
Ipari energia 2 no.6:121-126 Je '61.

1. Vegyiműveket Tervező Vállalat.

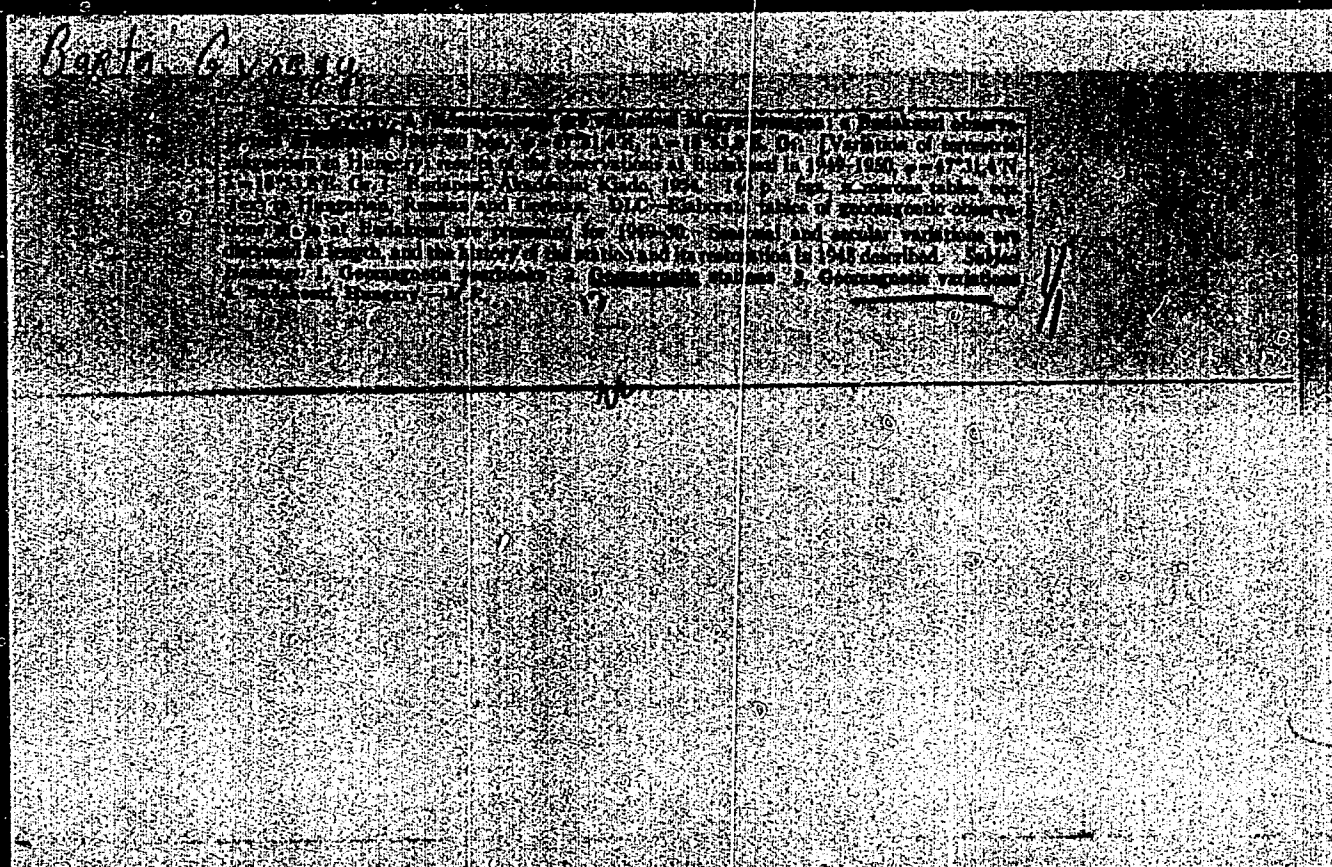
BARTA, György, dr.

"Analysis of deformation" by Keith Swainger. Reviewed by Dr.
György Barta. Muszaki kozl MTA 30 no.1/4:458-459 '62.

BARTA, Gyorgy, okleveles gepeszmérnök

Automatic control equipments manufactured by the Klinger
factory. Energia es atom 16 no.5:211-216 My '63.

1. VEGYTERV.



BARTA, Gyorgy

The 44-year period of the secular variation in the geomagnetic field.
Geofiz kozl 3 no.1/11:1-24 '54.

HAASZ, Istvan Bela; HARTA, Gyorgy

Differences in the geomagnetic elements among the observatories in
Budakeszi, Pruhonice and Ogyalla. Geofiz kozl 3 no.1/11:157-167
'54.

EARTA, Gy.

Open discussion on the candidate thesis of Imre Csada. p. 124. (Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, Vol. 7, No. 1, 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) IC, Vol. 6, No. 2, Aug 1957. Incl.